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WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Office East of Court House. Feb 6, 91

B.B. Brannock, M.D. Physician and Surgeon, JASPER, INDIANA.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Jackson Street, opposite Indiana Hotel. Calls promptly answered, day or night. Dec. 19, 1890—6m.

A. J. HONEYCUTT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, JASPER, IND.

SETTLEMENT OF Estates, Guardianships and Collecting. OFFICE—East side of Public Square, in the brick building. April 12, 1888.

W. A. Traylor. W. S. Hunter. **TRAYLOR & HUNTER,** Attorneys at Law, JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to collecting. Office one door East of the St. Charles Hotel.

CLEMENT DOANE Attorney at Law, JASPER, IND.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois county, and attend faithfully to business entrusted to him. Office in the "Courier" building, West Main Street.

BRUNO BUETTNER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, And Notary Public, JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Dubois and Perry counties, Indiana. Jan 9, 1892.

DENTISTRY! It has jugged with figures and raked and scraped every dollar within the treasury, even to recouling the uncurrent subsidiary coin in order to meet demands.

Such is the result of less than three years of Harrison's administration, and it is even said that he desires the people to endorse this reckless extravagance by continuing him in office another term.

The question which the voter should ask himself before casting his ballot to continue the present administration in power is, how is the revenue to be raised to defray the expense of such an administration four years more, and what will be the condition of the treasury at the end of another term?

The magnitude of the extravagance which has characterized the present administration can be more fully comprehended when we contrast with it the expense of the government during the war.

When it had nearly two million soldiers in the field, when gold was at a premium of 200 per cent., coffee from 50 to 60 cents per pound, sugar 25 to 30 cents per pound, and the price of all other commodities which the government had to buy for subsistence for the army was correspondingly high. It was the greatest war expenditure which the world had ever witnessed, yet the annual average expense of the government during the years 1861 to 1865 inclusive, embracing the entire war period, were only \$683,000,000.

Now, twenty-six years after the close of the war, in a time of profound peace, and twelve years after the resumption of specie payment, with gold at par, the price of all commodities from 50 to 100 per cent. less than during the war period, with no war expenses left

John Geier, Jr., has taken charge of a brick-yard at the North side of Jasper, and now has for sale, in any quantity desired, brick of all qualities. He asks the people of Dubois county for their custom, and will make favorable terms on house patterns.

JOHN GEIER, JR. Jan 31, '92—17.

GALLANT GOV GRAY GIVES GLORIOUS GUSH!

His Arrangement of Republican Methods Eloquently Excels all other Stump Speeches or Letters of other would-be Democratic Leaders on

ST. JACKSON'S DAY!

And He Don't Pretend to be a Monitor and Superior to His Fellow-Democrats, Either, but the

PLAIN PEOPLE'S FRIEND!

The sturdy Democratic Club of South Bend celebrated Jan. 8th by a magnificent banquet, at which toasts were responded to with sentiment and song by distinguished Democrats. Among those invited was Gov. Isaac P. Gray, and not being able to attend he sent the following letter, which was received with great enthusiasm:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Jan. 8. Mr. E. F. Marshall, Chairman, South Bend, Indiana.

MY DEAR SIR: I feel unable to comply with your request to attend the democratic banquet to be held in your city on the 8th inst. in celebration of "Jackson's day," on account of having contracted a violent cold, producing intense soreness of throat and lungs. I regret being compelled to deny myself the pleasure of being present on an occasion which will be both enjoyable and instructive to its participants.

You are meeting together on a day of democratic inspiration, a fitting day on which to renew our devotion to democratic principles, and as democrats and American citizens to pledge our best efforts to restore to power the democratic party, thereby bringing back the administration of the government to that economy and rugged honesty which characterized it under him who made memorable the day which you celebrate; who, as a soldier in time of war and as a statesman in time of peace, shed immortal luster and renown on his country; who as a soldier was the unyielding foe to his country's enemy, and as a statesman the unswerving friend to the people.

When we contemplate that under Jackson and other democratic presidents the concern of statesmen was how to administer the government so as to promote the welfare of the greatest number of the people, and that under republican rule the concern of statesmen is how to administer the government so as to benefit the special few at the expense of the masses, we can understand why the democratic party is the party of the people; why an overwhelming majority of the laboring classes march in its ranks, and why it is a destined party destined to exist as long as free government shall endure.

The present administration has not only maintained the reputation of the republican party for class legislation, but it has outstripped all its predecessors in reckless extravagance. It has exhibited an absolute contempt for anything like economy in the public expense, and has manifested an utter disregard for the welfare of the people. It has not only expended the whole of the current revenues of the government but has squandered the great surplus of nearly one hundred millions which was in the treasury when it came into control of the government. To prevent a deficit it has covered into the general fund of the treasury all the trust funds, including the deposits made by the national banks to secure the redemption of their circulation, and has extended the payment of \$25,000,000 of the 4 1/2 per cent. matured bonds.

It has juggled with figures and raked and scraped every dollar within the treasury, even to recouling the uncurrent subsidiary coin in order to meet demands.

Such is the result of less than three years of Harrison's administration, and it is even said that he desires the people to endorse this reckless extravagance by continuing him in office another term. The question which the voter should ask himself before casting his ballot to continue the present administration in power is, how is the revenue to be raised to defray the expense of such an administration four years more, and what will be the condition of the treasury at the end of another term?

The magnitude of the extravagance which has characterized the present administration can be more fully comprehended when we contrast with it the expense of the government during the war. When it had nearly two million soldiers in the field, when gold was at a premium of 200 per cent., coffee from 50 to 60 cents per pound, sugar 25 to 30 cents per pound, and the price of all other commodities which the government had to buy for subsistence for the army was correspondingly high. It was the greatest war expenditure which the world had ever witnessed, yet the annual average expense of the government during the years 1861 to 1865 inclusive, embracing the entire war period, were only \$683,000,000. Now, twenty-six years after the close of the war, in a time of profound peace, and twelve years after the resumption of specie payment, with gold at par, the price of all commodities from 50 to 100 per cent. less than during the war period, with no war expenses left

except the well-earned pensions paid to the soldiers and the interest on the public debt, there is presented to the American people the appalling spectacle of an authorized expenditure by the last congress, under the present administration, of over \$1,000,000,000 while the rate of tariff taxation on dutiable goods has been raised higher than at any time during the war. The war closed in 1865; this is the year 1892; the people are still burdened with war expenditures and war taxes. The president appears to be not only perfectly satisfied with the enormous expense of his administration but seems desirous of increasing it.

He constantly manifests a deep concern for the poor (2) corporations and thinks they ought to be subsidized by the government. He strongly intimates that the Nicaragua ship canal company should be permitted to put its hands into the national treasury, although for the welfare of the laboring man under a cheap coat he manifests no consideration, notwithstanding that the men who wear cheap coats pay the bulk of the revenue that goes into the treasury for the support of the government. While they may not own corporation stocks and bonds, thank God! under the structure of liberty erected by the wisdom of our ancestors, the foundation of which they laid so deep and strong, cementing it with their blood, the ballot of the man under a cheap coat counts as much when cast as the ballot of the largest holder of Nicaragua bonds or mail steamship stock.

In my judgment the subsidizing and bounty paying policy violates the principle of equality upon which our government is founded. If it is the intentment of the constitution that all the people shall be equal before the law, that special privileges shall be granted to none; then surely the government cannot, at the expense of the whole people, rightfully aggrandize corporations by granting them subsidies, or pay bounties to make the particular business of an individual profitable.

The government has no more right to pay bounty on beet sugar to make the growing of sugar beets profitable than it would have to pay a bounty on saw-kraut to make cabbage growing profitable. It is obvious that the government cannot subsidize all the business interests and occupations in the country; therefore to confer aid on some at the general expense violates that equality which the constitution sought to establish. It is much easier for a corporation or an individual to grow rich when subsidized by the government or protected from competition. Every subsidy granted increases the number of applicants. Like protection for the sake of protection, there is no satisfying the demands of those who would thrive off the bounty of the government. It is a vicious policy, and if unchecked will grow to alarming proportions.

The republican party in its administration of the federal government has never represented the people. It has always represented capital, not the people. In 1873 it demonetized silver in the interest of capital, and has in the same interest practically demonetized it again by the act of July, 1890. Its protective policy is an incubus upon the general prosperity of the country. It stimulates to an inordinate degree the special industries which it protects, causing overproduction, and, therefore, strikes and lock-outs; hence a constant disturbance of values.

The people are looking to the democratic party for relief from the class legislation and profligacy of republican rule. The democratic cause is the people's cause. If the democratic party would retain the confidence and support of the people it must be aggressively courageous in support of its principles. The democrats of Indiana will keep the faith.

ISAAC P. GRAY.

Public Highways. See Albany Ledger.

[Extract from a paper read at a road meeting held under the auspices of the New Albany Commercial club by J. P. Applegate.]

The first requisite of a good road is a dry bed. Without that no road can be permanently good, no matter how well it is graded or what material is used on it. This fact is manifest to every observer who travels over city or country roads.

An eminent engineer said: "Drainage is the first law of road making." All engineers agree that a dry bed must be had. A consensus of engineering opinion is that the three things absolutely necessary to make a good road are, dryness, solidity and smoothness. Meekard said that the object of a stone covering was to produce a hard and smooth surface and keep the water off the roadbed. In some soils side drainage answers the purpose. In others it is necessary to add under drainage. In very many places a thoroughly underdrained road without metal would be far superior as an all the year round road to nine-tenths of the turnpikes. This may seem to be an extravagant statement, but it has been proven time and again. This system has been adopted in many places in the eastern states and where heavy clay soils predominate, first class roads is the result, especially where clean sand has been used as a top coating. The states that are taking the lead in the agitation for good roads are New York and Pennsylvania. It is probable that at the next session of the legislature of those states some improved system of road making will be adopted. It is proposed that there shall be established a net work of state roads, as near

as may be practicable, on direct lines north and south and east and west, through all the county seats. Where all the young, desert the country for roads already in existence they will be utilized as part of the system and others opened where necessary. This work will be in the hands of competent state engineers. The kind of roads will depend on the available material. Subsidy to this there will be a county system, under the control of the county authorities, and to this is to be added a township system, all working together as far as practicable. This plan, or something similar, should be adopted in all the states.

One thing is certain, almost any plan would be an improvement upon the present system of working roads. In the first place very few men are qualified to build or repair roads. Many of us think we are but fall when tested. A supervisor this year plows a ditch on one side of a road; next year his successor fills it up and plows one on the other side. And this is often a specimen of the road work done at a particular point during the terms of the two officers. This is not said in disparagement of the men. It has been in vogue for years. Road making is a business of itself. Neither our city streets, turnpikes or country roads are properly constructed. It requires as much or more engineering skill to make a good country road as it does to build a railroad. We will never have good roads until this fact is realized.

Occasionally a supervisor is found who seems to have well defined ideas of road making, and who keeps the roads in his district in good condition. Unfortunately they are exceptions to the general rule. To change our road system, the first thing necessary is legislation. The man or men who can succeed in engrafting a well considered road act on our statute books will be entitled to our lasting gratitude. It can be done. Public opinion is all powerful when sufficiently aroused to make manifest its will. Let us work to that end.

The easiest and cheapest roads to build are narrow roadways. There is no necessity for wide roads. They occupy ground which might otherwise be used to better advantage. There is too much roadway to keep in repair. Too many noxious weeds are grown on the unused sides. They afford too much pasture for roving cattle. A road bed wide enough for two wagons to pass each other is all that is necessary. Weeds should never be suffered to grow in roadways. Their seeds spread to adjacent lands and entail unnecessary labor.

Trees should line both sides of all roads public or private where practicable. It is contended that trees cast too much shade and make the road damp. Deciduous trees cast a shadow only in summer, and so could not make a road muddy, as mud is a concomitant of winter rains and freezes and spring thaws. The roots of the trees absorb much of the moisture. Their shade is very grateful in the heat of summer. They prevent roads from becoming as dusty as roads without shade. Roads through the woods, except where the bed lies below the surrounding surface, are dryer than exposed roadways and comparatively free from dust. This is a practical and convincing argument in favor of roadside tree planting. The roots also, "hold the soil together," as one writer expresses it, and "pump out the water." Grasses also are excellent aids in the same direction.

If the roadside tree planting was general, fruit and nut trees could be used for the purpose and their crops utilized as in portions of Europe. Such a policy would have to be general or depredators would otherwise destroy the crops and trees.

There are more poor roads in the United States than in any other equally civilized country. This is partly owing to our magnificent distances. The rapid building of railroads is another cause for our common roads having been neglected. It is different in European countries. They are more densely populated. Cities, towns and villages are frequent and railroads comparatively few. Good roads were established in Europe before the era of railroads.

Another reason why our roads lag behind is that we have no national or state system of road making. Our government at one time embarked in it. The old national road, crossing this State from east to west, still in use in many places, is an evidence of it. The turnpike from New Albany to Pauli is an example of state road making. But then came the railroads, and all other State and government road making was abandoned.

We can build our own roads without State or national aid, if we will. We are not the thinly settled people we were fifty years ago. Yet our roads are no better now than they were then. In fact the turnpikes built fifty years ago are better than those recently constructed.

Population is attracted by good roads. An observant man seeking a farm home looks first to the soil, water and roads. Farmers must go to market with their produce and to purchase supplies. On a good road one horse can draw more than two horses can on a bad road. The saving in such a case can be calculated. A man ten miles from a market on a good road is practically nearer than the one living but five miles off on a poor road. Poor roads cost the farmers of Indiana over a million dollars a year. Pretty dear roads!

"Good roads indicate thrift," says one who has studied the subject. That is an evident truth. They also mean comfort, any detective or recommended any outside agency.

One of the causes of dissatisfaction with farm life and why so many, especially the young, desert the country for roads already in existence they will be utilized as part of the system and others opened where necessary. This work will be in the hands of competent state engineers. The kind of roads will depend on the available material. Subsidy to this there will be a county system, under the control of the county authorities, and to this is to be added a township system, all working together as far as practicable. This plan, or something similar, should be adopted in all the states.

The country seems to have exhausted its energies in building railroads. There are some counties in eastern States and possibly in this, where the common roads exceed in mileage all the railroads in the State.

It is not practicable in a paper of this character to go into the details of necessary legislation in regard to our road system; nor of specific directions for road building.

Either of these branches of the subject would require the time and space allotted to one address. A few general conclusions may, however, be given:

First—That the system of road making and working so long in vogue has proven a failure.

Second—That radical legislation is necessary.

Third—All public road improvement should be of a permanent character.

Fourth—All work should be done under the supervision of skilled road makers.

Fifth—Main traveled highways should have a covering of hard material.

Sixth—More attention should be paid to grading and drainage.

Dryness, hardness and smoothness should be kept constantly in view as the three requisites of a good road.

McKinley to Reed - 1910. T. J. HUDSON.

I wandered down to Congress, Tom, to see what I could see, In the precincts of the lower House, that once knew you and me;

A different man was in the chair, and few were left, you know, That helped us raise old Ned, dear Tom, just twenty years ago.

The house was down to business, Tom, a quorum on the floor; (The speaker didn't count it in, as you oft did of yore.)

The roll was called the very same, the answers, eye and no, Came just as we were wont to vote, some twenty years ago.

But the party that's in power now is not the same as then, The members here, upon the whole, are better looking men;

A few old fossils sat around, or wandered to and fro, Like Cannon or Bill Owen did, just twenty years ago.

And they've reformed the tariff, Tom, the bill which bore my name, Of which we once did vainly boast, has been repealed in shame;

The tariff as it stands to-day is ruinously low, But the mills are running just the same as twenty years ago.

The "same," says "better," Tom, the raw material's free, Our goods are being sent abroad; our ships are on the sea.

The market for our products Tom, continues still to grow, 'Tis not the narrow "home market" of twenty years ago.

And wages have not been reduced, but men are better paid, And some will even sit and talk of absolute free trade.

The "free trade racket" that we used to frighten workmen so, Doesn't seem to have the same effect, as twenty years ago.

The farmers too are prosperous now and almost out of debt, To hoodwink them, as we did once, would be a task "you bet."

Free sugar did the business, Tom, for it taught them them all to know The tariff was a heavy tax, some twenty years ago.

Yes, I've been down to Congress, Tom, to see what I could see, In the precincts of the lower House that once knew you and me;

And looking 'round upon the scene my heart was filled with woe, To think how low we've fallen, Tom, since twenty years ago.

Wants Sleuth Hounds—To Run Down Offending Dubois County Saloon Keepers.

The "provinces" are calling upon the Indiana metropolis for detective aid, says the Indianapolis Journal. Sup't Colbert received a letter yesterday from Lloyd Johnson, of Hillham, Ind., asking for sleuth hounds to put on the trail of offending saloon keepers in that little village among the hills. Johnson states that there are three saloons in the place, all operating under government licenses. He deprecates the apathy of the grand jury, and wants to hire somebody that will make the offenders "abide the law." He describes a murder in the vicinity six years ago, and states that indictments have been returned at Shoals, but no prosecution has followed. He says that the citizens are willing to pay a good detective to work on these cases. Johnson offers the best of Indianapolis reference. Sup't Colbert, in reply, declined to loan other detective or recommend any outside agency.

B. C. T. U. COLUMN.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. M. L. HORNE.

Oh, some folks say, what good does prohibition do? Just look at prohibition Kansas, some say: "Why, they sell as much whisky in Kansas as they do in our State." I have an uncle living in Barber Co. Kansas, who was here visiting last Fall, he said, while here, "that liquor was being sold in the little town of Kiowa, in defiance of the law." But the Scripture teaches us that there is an end to all earthly things, so a short time ago, I saw a statement in a Barber Co. paper where the sheriff deputized men to go and put a stop to this lawless gang. So three constables, with my uncle Fred as foreman, went and raided the little town of Kiowa, arrested three saloon keepers, took possession of two wagon loads of whisky and saloon fixtures, they brought it all back to Sharou, where they made a bonfire of the contents, and while the burning whisky was ascending skyward, those poor benighted saloon keepers were being tried by the laws of a prohibition State and by a prohibition court of justice, and, as each one had to pay a one hundred dollar fine and costs, I suppose they went home a little wiser, if not better men. But whose money was it that went to pay those fines? Ask the wives and little ones of their customers. Now don't say there is as much whisky drunk in a prohibition State as there is in a whisky State. BLACKETS.

THE SCOURGE OF FRANCE.

A Plain Statement of a Horrible Condition of Affairs.

It has been said with truth, that of all the dangers menacing our agricultural population at the present day, the gravest and the most difficult to fight against is alcoholism. No one can have been a resident of a country district without being struck with the development of this scourge during the last thirty years, the deplorable effects of which are everywhere visible. The habit of eating that was so long the strength and the glory of our tillers of the soil, is gradually disappearing. The money box of the liquor sellers swallows up, sous by sous, the wages that formerly, in the form of silver pieces, were hidden away in some corner of the clothes press, to be brought out when enough was accumulated to buy a little piece of ground. The peace and harmony of families is seriously impaired.

In the villages the women are reduced, like the wives of workmen in the towns, to haunt the door of the drink shop in order to rescue the bread of their children from the alcoholic gulf. In most of our hamlets the drunkard, who was formerly the exception, has multiplied by contagion. Once the peasant never entered the cabaret except on a Sunday to leisurely sip a few liters of wine and play a long game of cards or bowls for the soot. To-day, when idle, and when going to work, whether it is a holiday or not, the rural laborer never meets a comrade without inviting him to take a glass—a glass of brandy, he is understood. One glass means two, for it is only common civility to call for another, and if, as often happens, friends drop in each one treats in his turn; until the man who came in just to take a nip goes away charged with a half pint or a pint of spirits almost always adulterated.

This guzzling of spirits [and what spirit for the country tavern keepers do not hesitate to sell the most frightful mixtures for gain] is not a rare occurrence. Repeated daily, it becomes pernicious in the last extreme. When a young man begins drinking, only to do like the rest, habit soon makes it a necessity, and rapidly he becomes imbruted. The agricultural laborer is only willing to work for the sake of procuring the pleasures of new carousals. Deprived of liquor he is stupid and brutal; when drunk he is transformed into a savage beast. Tied to this animal, who covers her with blows and even refuses to give her food, the unhappy wife loses courage and sometimes takes to drink in her turn. So much the worse for the children. They will follow the example of their parents. —Translated from Paris Le Petit Journal for Voice.

What Our Liquor Bill Is.

As to the amount—says Professor Peabody, of Harvard university—of liquor consumed in 1888. \$377,000,000 was spent for spirits, \$304,000,000 for beer, \$16,000,000 for imported wines and \$34,000,000 for domestic wines—a frightful total of about \$700,000,000. Only about one-twelfth of this amount is spent for food, clothing and necessities of life. In the same year there was received in wages \$947,000,000, and the liquor bill consumed two-thirds of it. Again, it costs \$350,000,000 a year for churches, and the drink bill would buy all the churches in six months.

Liquor Put Them There.

A number of the convicts in the Joliet penitentiary, who are there through the influence of liquor, have started to raise \$100 and have a tablet with their names on it placed in the temperance temple.

It does one's soul good to read the reports of active work now being carried on in many parts of the State. If this sort of thing becomes universal and is kept up till election day, the other fellows had better "look a little out."